tont Affrai

AUGUST 11, 1855.

WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH,
AND, BEVERLEY TUCKER.

. O. H. P. Srgm, is our authorized agen or collecting accounts due this office, and fo taining new subscribers in Virginia.

Mr. DANIEL SMITH is authorized to collect and receipt for moneys due to the Sentinel newspaper establishment.

MISARRANGED POLITICIANS.

The existing political condition of the country has made apparent a fact which might have been arrived at by inductive reasoning. The fact to which we allude is, that a great number of even our prominent politicians have misarranged themselves. Many who are Democrats in fact, have heretofore been acting with the Federal Whig or Know-nothing party, and vice versa.

In polities, as in religion, men, as a general rule, adopt the faith of their fathers, and habit and association keep them in a course which unbiased reason would not have dictated. That there are frequent cases of men throwing off the trammels of habit, association, and education, where reason does not approve, is true, but these are the exceptions to the rule.

We by no means intend to intimate, by what we have said, that the many arrange themselves

The mis-arrangements of which we speak are generally honest. The human mind is not prone to examine and investigate what it has accepted What the mind has accepted, though in early life, as a dogma, or by habit and association, i thereafter packed away as "a fixed fact," as Mr Attorney General Cushing would say, and in rare individual instances only is disturbed to undergo the process of examination and investigation.

Pride in a distinguished ancestor, our love and veneration for our fathers, tend also to prevent investigation into their political opinions. Then consistency and pride of opinion! How many dread the charge of inconsistency? This dread tends, we doubt not, in some instances to make men keep doggedly on in a course, received without inquiry from their fathers, which their own reason did not dictate.

That a man's actions should be consistent with his convictions is necessary to respectability; but if a man's opinions at sixty should be identical with those he held when he was but twenty years of age, it indicates one of two things, either that he has profited nothing by experience, or, like Pallas from the head of Jove, he has sprung full armed into the arena in which men fight the bat-

Our respectable contemporaries of the Intelligencer have been conducting that journal, not to say institution, for forty-eight years! Now, if we suppose that is all that time they had seen no cause to change any of their opinions, our experienced neighbors would to-day be in no wise superior as editors than when forty-eight years ago they were shaving for beards. Any one who claims credit for consistency, meaning thereby continuity of opinion for a long period, cannot with propriety, at the same time, lay claim to consideration on the score of experience. If one adopts opinions at twenty which continue unchanged until he is sixty years of age, the opinons of sixty, being the same, are no better than those of twenty, and at twenty years of age there cannot be said to be experience

Twenty-five is the age, fixed by the Constitution, of eligibility as a representative in Congress. Twenty-five is youthful, and of few or none of our distinguished men can it be said that throughout a yet it is this continuity of opinion which is the consistency, to be charged with the want of which, is so much dreaded. The consistency which is admirable teaches to conform action to convic tion. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay entered public life at about the same age and about the same time. Both changed their opinions during their long, distinguished, and cotemporaneous careers. Which course was the more admirable-to conform their actions to changed convictions, or with ligious liberty. changed convictions to continue unchanged their actions? The consistency which conforms action to conviction is honorable, while that which consists in continuity of opinion from early youth to advanced age may be honorable, but when honorable indicates in many cases incapacity to profit by experienceor or pride of opinion, which stifles

By induction the mind is led to the fact that many are the misarranged politicians.

In our own experience we have met gentlemen who, while acting with the Whig party, were Democrats in principle, in temperament, and in all things except party affiliation. While this is the case, it is also true that some who act with Whigs. It is not every man who calls himself a Democrat that is one. No demagogue can be one. Indeed, it is not every one who desires to be a Democrat that can be so. The capability of being a Democrat is a gift conferred upon mortals by the Creator, profusely it is true, but yet not

The last mutation of the old Federal or Whig party will not, we trust, be without its good result in bringing permanently into the Democratic fold all who really belong to it by whatever party name they may have heretofore been designated. Already, since the last mutation of the Federal Whig party to Know-nothingism, do we see distinguished gentlemen who have heretofore been in fact Democrats, though nominal Whigs, acting with the Democratic party, in which long ago they should have enrolled themselves

Prominent among these are the able and chiv alric Stephens of Georgia, and his distinguished political and personal friend Toombs.

If these gentlemen, whom we mention as types of a class, have ever been in fact Whigs, it has not been since our acquaintance with them. Both are strict, not latitudinous, constructionists; both fully appreciate and duly value the reserved rights of the States and people; both, though placing high value upon the Union, the constitutional Union, as a means to an end, do not believe that any union, constitutional or unconstitutional is a means to the end of establishing justice, of ensuring domestic tranquillity, of providing for the common defence, of promoting the general welfare, and of securing the blessings of liberty to surselves and our posterity, but may be means to an end the reverse of all this, and therefore both are firm and consistent advocates of the Union under the Constitution, and strenuously oppose all attacks, open or insidious, upon that great monument of the wisdom of our fathersthe Constitution of the United States

That such men-men positive, not men negr tive-should ever have affiliated with the Whie party may well be matter of surprise. The Whig party is essentially a negative party. It only succeeds in its negative capacity; it only succeeds on "the old and substantial basis of opposition to whatever is objectionable "

These are the words of a writer whom the In

A SINGEL | telligencer of Friday last commended to the publicans' rights and the Government's honor in its committed by them in Louisville will awaken treatment of the Indians—that he, Governor throughout the country will react upon them the plain language in which simple truth is most eloquent.

The principle of opposition to whatever is objectionable, with a strong tendency towards consolidation on favorable occasions, make up the sum and substance of effective Whig politics. Whenever the Federal or Whig party have ventured on anything positive, disastrous failure has been the invariable result. The more prominent measures' they have advocated are the alien and sedition law, the United States Bank, the tariff for protection, and the so-called Bankrupt law.

The alien and sedition law was at once disap proved of by an indignant people, and soon disappeared from the statute book. The Bank of the United States, a monster corporation, nearly equal in power to the Federal Government, with General Jackson at its head, was dangerous to the liberties of the people. This, too, has passed from the statute book, and now none so poor as to do it reverence. The Whig party, once so vehement in its defence now speak of it as "an obsolete idea." The tariff for protection was abandoned by Clay himself, when he declared a revenue tariff with incidental protection was protective enough. The so-called bankrupt law was clearly unconstitutional, and was not in fact what it 'professed to be, a bankrupt law, but was a law which impaired the obligation of contracts, and no such power is granted to Congress by the

Such was the indignation created by this Whig law, that it was repealed the following session the Intelligencer declaring, if we are not mis taken, that "the law having accomplished the greater part of the good intended, need not lon-

ger remain on the statute book."

Such are some of the disastrous results which have befallen the Whigs whenever they undertook to diverge from their "old and substantial basi of opposition to everything objectionable." and venture on anything positive. Verily, he whom the Intelligencer has commended as "no tyro dealing, &c., but a sensible statesman, using the plain language in which simple truth is most eloquent, the Massachusetts Whig has admitted what has been over and over again denied by the Whire when hope had not departed from amongst them The Massachusetts writer, chastened and hu miliated by the degradation of his State, has in his dispondency permitted to escape, what is days of hope he might not have admitted. How often have Democrats charged and Whigs de nied that the Whig party had no principle but opposition to the Democracy? The Whigs have uni formly contended that their party did have prin ciples, but that the issues were old and worn out that the Bank was " an obsolete idea," &c., &c. and that the necessity for the Whig and Demo cratic parties no longer existed, there being no issues between them. This idea was put forward prominently just preceding the last Federal Whigh mutation to Know-nothingism, and was not without its effect in catching weak Democratic brethren. The fact is, as the Intelligencer's Mas sachusetts friend admits, the party is essentially an opposition party, all of whose positive legislation has been repudiated by the people. While Whig legislation has been repudiated by the people, and in most instances is looked upon by the party itself as hobsolete," Democratic laws

The Opposition, once Federal, then Whig, and now Know-nothing, again proposes to venture on positive legislation, which like all that has preceded it, coming from that quarter, is doomed to certain defeat.

make up our statute books, and the issues be-

tween Democracy and the Opposition are as fresh

What are the measures they now propose Repeal of the naturalization laws!! and the exclusion of Catholics from office !!!!

We do not propose at this time to discr measures, but simply to say that were an American travelling abroad to engage in conversation with a foreigner concerning our beautiful system of Government, there is no one of its beauties to which the American would point with more patrietic pride than to the opened arms of America outstretched to receive the oppressed and wearied of despotism, pilgrims to a land consecrated by our forefathers' blood to constitutional and re-

GOVERNOR REEDER.

The correspondence in the case of this office resents some very singular phases. Governor Reeder will doubtless be desirous of preserving his reputation from any darker hue than has already been cast upon it by the administration, and we look with some solicitude to his explanation of the very ugly inuendo of the Acting Commis sioner of Indian Affairs, in the following extract from his letter of 23d July, 1855, to the Secretary of the Interior:

I deem it not improper in this connection state that application was made in April, 1852, by Hon. J. S. Phelps, of the House of Representatives, United States, on behalf of J. R. Cher the Democratic party are in fact little better than ault, esq., for the approval of a deed to Clemen Lessert, from Moses Bellmond and Adele hi wife, for the identical section of land now proposed to be conveyed to Gov. Reeder and a ates. The response of this office to that applicatien was made to Hon. Mr. Phelps under date of 20th May of that year, that "the half-breeds provided for in the treaty referred to possess only sufructury interest, therefore it is not competen or them to convey an estate in fee in the same, sides, these lands being situated within the Indian country, their alienation could not be sanctioned without violating the long-settled solicy of the government, which is to exclude, as ar as possible, the settlement of whites within what is called the Indian country." I therefore return, unapproved, "the deed from Bellmond and wife to Lessert." Again: that in July, 1854, you referred to this office an application addressed o you by E. H. Norton, esq., on the 6th of that month, making inquiry concerning the half-breed lands. The reply of the Commissioner to that letter was made on the 28th of July, as follows, viz: "I have to state that this department has held that, under the 6th article of the Kansas treaty of 1825, the Indians therein provided for have only a usufructury interest in the lands set. apart for their use; and, of course, the Indian

title must be first extinguished before they can be subject to settlement or sale as public lands. In a letter from Mr. Norton, of the 28th ultimo, o this office, he states, "your satisfactory reply to letter addressed by myself to the Secretary of the Interior in July or August last, inquiring know whether these half-breeds could sell the lands or not, induced myself and others not to engage in the purchase of the lands which the Governo of the Territory has since purchased after, as I have good reason to believe, he had read your opinion up-

If the Acting Commissioner means anything by the introduction of this matter, it must be that Governor Reeder, with full knowledge of the fact that other parties had made precisely similar applications to his, and had been refused approval, the reasons for the refusal accompanying and forming part of the refusal, and being of a character so clearly conclusive against the legality of the act that the parties themselves were fully satisfied, acknowledged the propriety of the refusal, and abandoned the intention of purchase. The allegation is that, with this previous know ledge, Governor Reeder boldly engaged in the unlawful speculation, under the belief that his position of Governor would force the purchase through, without even the attempt to remove the objections given to Norton's application, that he, Reeder, the Governor, the guardian of the in-

to shrink from an act of questionable legality and dren, will shrink from them in disgust. ment not only to wink at the leprous corruption, but to stultify itself by acting in the very teeth of its deliberate, written, recorded decison, and with the absolute certainty, by so doing, of putting in the hands of Mr. Norton a shell which would with the shallowest pretence, for acting in direct conflict with the matured decision of the

In one word, the Acting Commissioner distinetly intimates by this extract, that Governor Reeder acted upon the supposition that he was credit of a defeat. put there for the express purpose of profiting by plunder under cover of his official capacity, and that Government would wink at it: that the caveat given to Norton was a mere blind, like the formal notice of some storekeepers, who put up in large letters "sales for cash only," which every body knows are intended to bluff off only certain parties, but are not heeded in the case of certain others. Uncontradicted and unexplained, the letter of the Acting Commissioner would place Governor Reeder just in the position de-

But the capacity and corruption of such an inerpretation is so revolting, that no one can give faith, or doubt that Governor Reeder will promptly and effectually extinguish that pestilent charge, whatever may have been his faults in other respects.

THE ELECTION RIOTS AT LOUIS-VILLE-WHICH PARTY IS RESPON-

When we read the first telegraphic dispatches anouncing the bloody election riots at Louisville, and which have since been traced to Know nothing sources,) we could not repress a feeling of profound indignation. Much as we are oposed to the new Order, much as we abhor its actics and its mob tendencies, we could not repress a deep feeling of resentment towards the foreign population. That population was represented as the aggressive party-wantonly and savagely aggressive. The foreigners were represented as firing from their houses, and murering innocent and unoffending native citizens who were peacefully passing along the streets. Although we knew full well that the mob party of the country is the Know-nothing party, and hence felt distrustful of the accuracy of the information: vet the bare idea of American born citizens being wantonly butchered by foreigners, and that on American soil, made our blood boil

After a careful examination of all that we have een bearing on the point, after an unprejudiced study of the articles' that have appeared on the abject in the Louisville journals, we believe that he blood of the slain is on the hands of the Know-nothings. The proofs are many and conelection, these papers charged that an effective plan to prevent, by force, foreigners from veting published in the Louisville Journal, the Knowthat paper went so far as to suggest, in substance, that foreigners should not be allowed to vote ssue of Monday week, it said:

hours of the election. The native-born American citizens thought and felt that, if any portion of he people legally entitled to vote should stand back and loose their suffrages for want of time. he foreign-born citizens should stand back rather than themselves. They thought and felt that this ought to be pefectly manifest even to the minds of the foreigners. Undoubtedly they pressed forward early and vigorously to the polls, in order to be the first, if possible; and in this they were right. They had a perfect right to go, if they chose, to the polls at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, and remain polls at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, and remain there until the following morning. They had a right to go at what time they pleased, and in what numbers they could. They had a right even to toss their friends over the heads of the growd to the polls, as we are told they did in me few instances, though this was no doubt a violation of courtesy. They had a right to vote as fast as they could, provided they used no vioence in pulling or thrusting back their opponents from the polls, and we have not heard it alleged that they did this in a solitary instance.

It is in proof, if the newspapers may be relied on, that the few foreigners who offered to vote were treated with great indignity, in some instances subjected to the cruelest violence. It is in proof that the great mass of the foreigners, inimidated by the threats that had been made, kept away from the polls, and did not vote at all. t is charged that bullies and blackguards, many of whom were brought from other places, attended in imposing numbers at each ward in the city, and that they were noisy, violent, menacing and armed

It matters not that the Know-nothings deny heir own culpability and throw the blame and esponsibility on the foreigners. In every instance in which they have produced disturbances at the polls, gotten up mobs, committed murders, and burnt houses-and these instances are very umerous-they have sought to justify themselves nd to throw the blame on the other party, however innocent. They have never-no matter now strong and damning the proofs against them -they have never, in one single instance, acknowledged themselves to be the aggressors.

Again: is it to be supposed that the foreigners, cho were afraid to go to the polls to vote, were daring and desperate enough to commence a fight with their adversaries. The supposition is absurd.

But to suppose the worst: suppose that one foreigner, or several foreigners, goaded to madless by the insults and injuries to which they had cen subjected, and which became more and more insufferable as the election day approached, and mortified and enraged by being unjustly deprived of the exercise of suffrage-suppose, we reumstances, one foreigner, or several forigners, were guilty of firing from a house or Know-nothings who chanced to be passing byve say, suppose this, and how then? Then, uch foreigners ought to have been seized and ande to suffer the extremest rigors of the law. Indeed, despite the bad treatment which led to such an outrage, we could forgive the people if, Dedman (K. N.) 2,150. n the indignation and phrenzy of the moment, they had seized upon the offenders and visited upon them all the horrors of Lynch law. But even in such a case, there would be no excuse for naking indiscriminate war on all foreigners, the

guilty and the innocent. But in any aspect of the subject, and no matter what the particular facts of the case may be, late Virginia election, showing majorities as folthe Know-nothings are to blame. They had no lows: For Governor-Wise, (Dem.) 83,424; business to get up a party to encourage and stimu- Flournoy, (K. N.) 73,244; majority for Wise late a war between races. This sin, this great 10,180. The majority for McComas, (Dem.) for

and crying sin, will never be forgiven them.

or flowery phrases, but a sensible statesman, using Reeder, whose official station should induce him with appalling force. Men, women, and chil-

most sedulously and watchfully guard the In- In other parties the decent men control their dian interest, that he should, vulture like, de- ruffians and blackguards, but in the Know-nothyour the victim he covers; and he, the appointed ing party the ruffians and blackguards control guardian and defender of the Indians, should, the decent men. It is a fortunate thing that bad rom studied motives, violate corruptly, with full men and bad parties, when apparently most powknowledge of its corruption, the most sacred of erful, are really most weak. Encouraged by the duties committed to his charge, and to marifest consciousness of strength, they blindly plunge ture. What becomes of the boasts of the Knowhe brazen-faced audacity to expect the Departinto riotous excesses that excite the disgust of nothings? They are clean gone forever. friends and sharpen the animosity of enemies

So will it be with this new and odious party. What matters its fraudulently won victory i Kentucky. It will do the party no good, while it will most sadly hurt the good repute of that blow them all up, not even providing themselves State. For the character and future standing of the South, we sincerely hope that Kentucky is the only Southern State in which Know-nothngism will achieve even a temporary success. Yet, after all, a victory won by such means has none of the glory of a triumph, but all the dis-

From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Journal, July 31. DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

We copy the following complimentary notice from the Courier and Enquirer of the 22d instant, of the efforts of our townsman and fellow-citizen, Charles Stearns, esq. In fact, we are not surprised that the Courier should wish to include nim in the list of distinguished men of New York, for in fact any town, city, or country might be for in fact any town, city, or country might be proud of a gentleman possessing attainments and decision of character such as Mr. Stearns has given abundant proof he possesses in an eminent degree. In fact he never falters in what he undertakes; his name associated with an enterprise is a sufficient guarantee of its success. No man has overcome greater obstacles than Mr. Stearns. "We have known him intimately—we have watched with deep interest his onward and upward course, through evil, indifferent and good fortune. We have known him in hours of prosperity and adversity—we have stood beside him fortune. We have known him in hours of pros-perity and adversity—we have stood beside him when stripped of his fortune by the operation of the General Bankrupt Law, that pecuniarily overwhelmed him; when advised to avail himself of the provisions of that law to relieve himself from the crushing weight of an indebtedness he was wholly unable to pay, his reply was honor-able: I have no moral right to do so.' After sacrificing his large estate in liquidating his insacrificing his large estate in liquidating his in-debtedness, claims to the amount of \$65,000 re-mained unsatisfied. For a period of fifteen years, nterest and costs to a large amount accumulated but at the earliest dawn of prosperity he called his creditors together and paid them in full—and to one who had extended him favors in his hour f adversity, he presenied ten thousand dollars. His misfortunes seem to lend energy and brilhis misiortunes seem to lend energy and bril-hisacy to his character, and his enterprising mind perpetually expands, enlarging his field of action, and his enterprises have extended to nearly every State in the Union."

The above just tribute is from the Brooklyr

Morning Journal, and exhibits a faithful outline

of Mr. Charles Stearns, of New York, who is the contractor for making and supplying the brick for the Washington and Georgetown water works, now in the course of construction, under the superintendence of Capt. Meigs, and has put into operation some of the most improved and superior brick machines, and capable of turning out 100,000 bricks per day. In addition, we unstand he has purchased the very fine farm of 274 the post office by Sydney Fisk, husband of Ju acres of land, mon which is the proposed site to acres of land, upon which is the proposed cite to be used as the grand receiving reservoir of said works, and in the immediate vicinity of which vincing. All the anti-Know-nothing papers con: and convenient thereto, he has purchased a ur in the opinion. A week or two before the quarry containing stone sufficient to construct immense works. The citizens of Washington and Georgetown have just cause to felicitate had been adopted. Inflammatory appeals were themselves on the selection of Captain Meigs as the engineer officer to take in charge this great othing organ. A day or two before the election public work, and one whose iron constitution is fully equal to the arduous duty imposed upon him. He goes on with it nobly, and is fully equal to it; engrossing, however, his entire time in the public service, and leaving in all days to come a lasting monument to his fame. Captain Meigs has been equally fortunate in his selection of Mr. until all the native Americans had voted. In its to it; engrossing, however, his entire time in the "We all know that it was considered very doubtful on Monday morning whether the whole has been equally fortunate in his selection of Mr. harles Stearns, as one of his contractors in this mportant work. He also possesses a constitution apable of undergoing any reasonable amount of abor and hardship. He has associated with him entlemen of large and ample fortunes, and, dded to his own, with his well known business habits and tact, is a sure guarantee for not only faithful, but a speedy completion of the great and useful public works. We also understand ne has now in his employ from 4,000 to 6,000 nen constructing a railroad to the Pacific, from which he will realize an immense fortune. Such nen as Mr. Stearns are rarely to be met with. basessing such an amount of public spirit and enterprise. We are informed he is to be a resident of the metropolis this winter.

> Those disorganizers who call themselves par excellence, the "American party," held : State Convention at Columbus, Ohio, on the 9th instant. They are the men who oppose both the Democratic and Fusion candidates for Governor. They make war both on Medill and Chase. They et out by protesting that they abhor sectional sm-that they are for the rights of the people and for the Union. Their object is to defeat Medill because he is a Democrat, and to defeat Chase because he is an Abolitionist. The supreme folly of the movement could have no more ignificant illustration than that afforded by parison of their first with their second resolu-

The first resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That with reverential accord we accep he admonition of the Father of our Country, to be ware of sectional parties, and utterly repudiate as unworthy of the confidence of the people of Ohio, the party inaugurated in our State under the auspices of the Convention of the 13th of July last, [immense applause,] the great object of which is to array one section of our Union against the other.

The second is as follows:

Resolved, That, in common with the vast majority of the people of Ohio, we consider the repeal of the Missouri Compromise a flagrant violation of a com-pact between the North and South, established by atesmen and patriots, and that its restoration is denanded by the plainest dictates of honor and police

This is not even a grave deception; it is dicrous folly. These people blow hot and cold in same breath. They profess to oppose sectionalism, and yet they declare themselves in favor of the repeal of the Nebraska-Kansas bill! Their sole object is to keep the whale of Fasion say, that with such incentives and under such from swallowing the Jonah of Know-nothingism.

MISSOURI.

On Monday last, there was an election in St. Louis city and county for county assessor and assistant county attorney, with the following re-

For Attorney-Voullaire (anti-K. N.) 3,558 For Assessor-Pollitz (anti-K. N.) 3,677; Brua

(K. N.) 2,172. There were some 200 scattering votes thrown. This is a sweeping and terrible defeat of Knownothingism in one of its recent strongholds.

VIRGINIA.

We have at length the official account of the Lieutenant-Governor, is 11,379, and for Bocock, The disgust and horror that the enormities Dem.) for Attorney General, 12,118.

The Democrats have swept North Carolina, electing five out of eight representatives.

They have elected their Governor in Alabam and (it is supposed) five out of seven Congress-

They have re-elected their gubernatorial candidate, Governor Johnson, in Tennessee; in all probability they have divided the Congressional legates with the Know-nothings, and obtained a majority in the popular branch of the Legisla-

From the Waterville (N. Y.) Journal, Aug. 4. Curious Case-An Attempt to Extort

Our community has been under great excite nent during the past week, in consequence of the development of the particulars of a base attempt to extort money from Mrs. Emily Ferguson, a spectable and quite wealthy widow lady, residing two miles west of this village. Mrs. Ferguson lost her husband, after a protracted illness, about four months ago, since which her presence has been almost constantly required at home, to minister to the wants of an invalid and entirely helpless daughter. While her mind was weighed down by the grief caused by these severe afflictions and oppressed by numerous cares, some tort from her, money to a considerable amount, by threats to take her life, and the lives of her children in case she refused to comply with their demands. It appears that on the 18th day of last July, Mrs. Ferguson received from the post office in this village a letter mailed at Hubbard's Corners, in Madison county, a copy of which fol-

" July 7, 1855 .- Dear Madame: I write a few lines concerning a little deal with your husband. I wrote him a year ago if he would send me a check of \$3,000, I would square off with him; if not he should die a slow death by poison. You see how well I kept my word. Now I have took see how well I kept my word. Now I have took your girl and she shall go too, and the rest of the family, you with the rest for revenge, unless you send where I direct \$1,000 immediately. You will find I am not to be trifled with-if not already. Send me the money and you are safe, if not you shall suffer a worse death than your husband; remember what I say. Say nothing to any one or I will murder you in cold blood, but send the money directly. Send it in a letter to North Brookfield, Madison county—direct to Mrs. Juliett Fisk, and I will see that I get it, instead of her: if not, I rather she would have it than anybody else. If I ever hear that you tell a word of this, beware. I have called your daughter lately, but you don't mistrust on your daughter lately, but you don't instruct who I be; send it soon if you want to live in peace

This threatening missive threw Mrs. Fergusor into the deepest distress, and, as was natural, she immediately sought the advice of friends, among whom were Dr. Munger and D. B. Goodwin, esq., who concluded to make use of a decoy letter esq., who concluded to make use of a decoy letter in answer to the one Mrs. Ferguson had re-ceivedf in the hope of exposing the authors of this cruel villainy. Accordingly a letter was written by Mrs. Ferguson and directed to Mrs. Juliett Fisk, North Brookfield, enclosing two ten dollar bills, marked by Mr. Goodwin, in which it was stated in substance that she had forwarded \$20 of the sum required; that she could not at present command so much money as \$1,000, and she begged her persecutors to spare her own and her children's lives. The letter was taken from

On the evening of the same day, Mr. Fisk called on Mrs. Ferguson, and inquired of her if she had written a letter to his wife, and what the meaning of it was. Mrs. Ferguson answered the first question in the affirmative, and unsus-pectingly gave Mr. Fisk a history of the whole transaction up to that time. Mr. Fisk also pro-duced the letter written to his wife, and the money contained therein, both of which he placed

in Mrs. Furguson's keeping.

Dr. Munger happening to be present at the time, and believing Fisk to be entirely innocent, induced him to come to Waterville, where, after another consultation, in which Fisk was one o

no account to deliver the letter directed to Mrs Fisk to her or any of her family. This was on Wednesday, 25th ultimo Friday evening following, Fisk and his wife called on Mrs. Ferguson, and Mrs. Fisk, in the course of a private interview with her in relation to the events of the last few days stated in substance, that during the afternoon before, when she was entirely alone, a strange and dark individual, evidently disguised, entered her house, and inquired if she had received a letter from Mrs. Ferguson, and on being told that she had, and that it contained \$20, the strange individual said he appeared to be deeply offended at the littleness of the sum sent, and remarked that had he taken the letter from the office instead of herself would have taken Mrs. Ferguson's life before norning; that the dark individual then presented a loaded pistol at her, and under great excite-ment told her that she must see Mrs. Ferguson immediately, and inform her that he would not now settle his difficulty with her late husband for less than \$1,500, and that the money must be forthcoming, or he would murder Mrs. Furguson and her whole family, as well as herself and hus

After some further conversation to the same effect, in which the dark and mysterious stranger was made to assume an awfully threatening as-pect, and the imminent danger of all the parties concerned was strengly insisted upon, Mr. and Mrs. Fisk withdrew. On the following morning, Mr. Fisk made his appearance at the North Mr. Fisk made his appearance at Brookfield post office, and represented to the post-master that he had been authorized by Mrs. Ferguson to take the letter directed to Mrs. Fisk:

Under these circumstances, it was deemed pr per to cause the arrest of Fisk and wife; and they were accordingly taken into custody on Tuesday of this week by officer Gifford, on a warrant issued by Justice Church.

Previous to the arrest, however, the house of the accused was visited by Mr. Goodwin, in the hope of getting some further clue to the authors of this base villainy. During this visit Mrs. Fisk stated that on the Saturday evening previous she had received another call from the strange individual; that he made his appearance late in the vening, and enticed her out of doors; that with threatening language and gestures, he demanded the letter last received from Mrs. Ferguson, and that she gave it and the \$20 contained therein to him; and that after an interview of about an hour, he left for parts unknown. The officer who mad the arrest was accompanied by ex-Sheriff Schuyler Hubbard

It is proper to add that they found in the house of the accused parties, evidences almost conclusive of their guilt; among which were the marked bills that Mrs. Fisk stated she had given to the strange gentleman who had acted so mysterious part in this dark transaction; alse some letter paper corresponding in size, texture, and "mil mark," with that on which the letter to Mrs Ferguson was written. Fisk and wife are now undergoing an examination before Justice Church: but up to the time we went to press, all the evidence on behalf of the people is not taken. The keenest indignation is felt in our community at this base and brutal attempt at extortion; and there is a settled determination to ferret out the guilty parties and bring them to deserved punish-

Tremendous Influx of People from the Sea-board.

RICHMOND, August 10, 9 p. m.—The steamer Curtis Peck, Captain John Davis, arrived at quarantine, below the city, this afternoon, with four hundred passengers all from Norfolk. They were examined by the quarantine physician, and no fever being manifest all were permitted to come up to Rocketts and land.

TENNESSEE -The Nashville Union claims the lection of Smith, Jones and Wright, Democrats to Congress, and probably Savage, Democrat also. Sneed, Know-nothing is elected in the 2d district. The Know nothing's have the State senate, and the Democrats the house. Johnson's election as Governor is certain. Major Polk, Democrat, is defeated for the Legislature.

T ? Rev. Mr. Smith, an Episcopal Missionary o Africa, has died at Cape Palmas.

From the Louisville Democrat of August 8. ELECTION RIOTS.

We refer our readers to the details of the socking occurrences on Monday. There can be but one opinion of their character. All good men regard them with stame and sorrow. Louis-ville has signalized herself in lawlessness above her neighbors. We do not intend just now to indulge in extended comments. Our main pur-pose is, to get the facts before the people of Ken-tucky and the public generally. We are deeply tucky and the public generally. We are deeply mortified for Louisville, but it is idle to disguise

The attempt to lay the blame upon our foreign population will be a failure. The fact is known to all, that they were alarmed at the demonstraions made against them at the previous elections. Instead of being excited to violence they were apprehensive of attacks upon them, and very few could be induced to go near the polls. We leave the public to judge if men in this condition would be likely to provoke a dominant organized party, who evidently had the physical force at command, and were believed to be determined to use it. It will be found, beyond question, that foreigners made no resistance unless first assailed, and having reason to believe that their lives were in udge by reading the details elsewhere. they are accurate generally; at least as so as they can be made. We leave it to much so as they can be made. We leave it to any one to judge whether a feeble and terrified minority were at all likely to commence riot and disorder. We know that rumors of the sort predisorder. We know that rumors of the sort pre-vailed. Early in the afternoon we were standing on Jefferson, and saw a mob rushing madly down fiend or fiends in human form attempted to ex-tort from her, money to a considerable amount, along that the Dutch had taken the polls with a hundred guns, and the Americans were rushing to the arsenal for muskets and cannon. Men and boys, in hot haste, rushed by with a few muskets, and presently the cannon followed—by

whose orders we are not informed.

The rumor was all a lie. There was not the These reports are but the common machinery of mobs. Men must be stimulated to such deeds as nobs. Men must be stimulated to such deeds as mobs do by alleged wrongs, real or imaginary. All men of sense ought to recollect that lies are a part, and a necessary part, of mob law. Indeed, the scenes of yesterday were prepared for by in-cendiary appeals, founded on rumors utterly

alse. We know it is insisted upon, in spite of the knowledge of hundreds who made the experi-ment, that all had an opportunity to vote. It is well known, however, that a system of terror was established at the polls, or in their vicinity. We had an opportunity to see it at the Sixth ward polls. We were in a crowd at the entrance door to the polls, of Democrats and Know-notheast disorder or ill humor, when a bully with a club, followed by several of the same class, rushed into the room, shouting "Hurrah for Marshall, clear these polls," and flourishing his bludgeon. The crowd behind gave way, and the bully passed on, having made this preliminary lemonstration. Shortly after the attack upor foreigners began about the court-house yard. In the upper and lower wards, the reign of

terror was completely established early in the afternoon. The self-styled Americans had a satsfactory number polled—at least all they could get, and the violence that commenced on a large scale diverted all attention from the polls. Inleed naturalized citizens were too apprehensive or the safety of themselves and families, to yen ture upon the hazardons experiment of going to the polls. The meagre vote shows what a farce the so-called election was. The Know-nothings have polled all they had, and we presume no one will deny that if a quiet election had been held, we should have polled, in the present excited state of the public mind, at least six thou-

and votes.

The causes which led to this disgraceful busi ness we shall discuss hereafter. Some may chuckle at a party triumph by such means, but good men can read it only with disgust and horror. Taking into the account the comparative sizes of Paris, in France, and Leuisville, Monday rivaled the bloody days of the French revolution. We certainly can claim the guilty laurels over

From the Lousville Courier

The Reign of Terror-Louisville Under Full Particulars of the Election Riots—Houses Destroyed—List of Killed—Horrid Butchery,

At none of the places of voting, save the Sixth ward, was there any unusual degree of disorder. In fact, there was but little opportunity for fight-ing, as the polls in every ward had been taken othings, and though with the exception of the Sixth, they used no violence to hinder any one in the exercise of the right of sufferage, they did that which was worse. Every possible obstruction was thrown in the way of those voting who were not recognized as now-nothings. Large crowds were stationed at the entrance to shove back Preston voters, while side and back doors were provided for Marshall men. In this way, unusual facilities were extended to the American party, being in itself an outrageous course of action, with full complicity in which we charge the Know-nothing officers of the election.

In the Sixth ward, one of the most quiet and respectable in the city, foreigners were driven from the polls and then beaten for presuming to do that which the Constitution grants th About the Court-house there was stationed during the day a party of worthless bullies, who disgraced the city by their demoniac yells and acts of ruffianism.

The first severe fighting occurred near the cor-

ner of Shelby and Green streets, about 11 o'clock in the morning. In this Germans, Irish and Americans actively participated. The foreigners were worsted, and several of them, taking refuge in a house, had to escape the rear way with broken bones and bruised bodies. This partly subiding, a German fired his gun at a carriage in which a lady and gentleman were riding. Another man was also shot while driving along in his

Intelligence was immediately communicated to he Lafayette and Kentucky engine-houses, and he Lafayette and Kentucky and marching to-astantly a force was armed, and marching tovard the scene of the reputed outrages. ap to Shelby street this body of men and boys came wild with excitement, and when they reached Green street were panting for blood Here it was that while the preliminaries of battle were-being arranged the Americans received a volley of shot, and then the engagement followed. In this first shot officer Williams was peppered with small shot; Joe Selvage received ten shots; Frank Stout was shot slightly in the arm and and side; William Richards received a charge of small shot indiscriminately over his body; Vard. Morri was slightly injured, and William Atkinson received several bad wounds. In the same melee Mr. Ether was wounded by a ball that crushed the bones in one of his legs, rendering amputation necessary for the safety of his life. laving dispersed the Germans, the mob imme diately went to work demolishing the corner coffee-house, kept by Chris. Mein. The windows and doors were broken in, the counters and shelving demolished, the furniture smashed up. and the inmates forced to flee. In a short time this army of Vandals, receiving constant armed accessions from all quarters of the city, as the news was spread, took up its march, stopping next at Conrad Kitzle's corner of Walnut and Shelby, who was sitting in his house quietly enjoying his pipe and beer. His neighborhood ad not previou isly been the scene of any disorder, nd he had particularly abstained from going on the street during the day No attention, how-ever, was paid to Mr. Kitzler's good behavior. he property for which he had laboriously worked as nearly demolished, his furniture cut in sees, and the lives of himself and family threat-At this point a fight occurred in the street, in

which a German, residing on Shelby and Madi-son street, was killed and several injured. E. M. Saatkamp, a German baker on Walnut street. eccived several severe cuts in the head. Having finished the work of destruction at poor Kitzler's, the mad mob rushed further out Shelby street, and had nearly reached the Catholic church which they proposed sacking and burning, when Mayor Barbee appeared in the crowd. His efforts at Barbee appeared in the crowd. pacification were for some time fruitless, but at st he gained the multitude's attention, went and examined the church, reported "no powder found," and then having assured them that they had won the election, ordered them, under the command of Captain Rousseau, to return to their respective wards. With much trouble Captain R. marshalled the large force, and counrioters as they returned, knocking down signs and breaking windows,
Peace was but partially restored in that section

when a cannon, fully manned for action, followed by fifty men, armed with muskets and bayonets. me up the street at a furious rate. This party,

under the command of Captain D. C. Stone, proceeded up Main street, crossed over to the head of Jefferson, and while in that vicinity the

following property was destroyed, viz: Ambrewster's large browery was fired, worknen severely injured, stock and machinery ally burned. Lost over \$6,000. Mr. A. out of the city at the time. The pretext for de-stroying his property is that some person had shot from one of his brewery windows at a crowd

who was pursuing a German.

Adolph Peters's brewery, adjoining, was fired three times, but unsuccessfully.

Charles Heybach's establishment was com pletely riddled, and a man named Fritz sho

he breast.
The confectionary of Daniel Smook was at tacked, and the females driven to the garret, where they were nearly suffocated by the smoke from the burning brewery. Baker's house, next door, was stoned and other

Baker's house, next door, was stoned and otherwise injured.

In the attack on the brewery, Saddler, the cart driver, was badly wounded, and his wife, being driven over the bridge, she could not gain any admission into the houses of any of her friends, for ear of their being mobbed.

The bakery of Charles Beckers was attacked and stoned, and the windows in Charles Drout's barber shop broken. These houses belonged to Mr. Raymond who lives in the country.

The grocery store of Fred. Burghold was completely gutted of its contents, his damages being fully \$1,000. Adjoining, the shoe store of Joseph Hook was similarly treated. These houses are the property of Jacob Stealer.

the property of Jacob Stealer.

While the mob was at its highest pitch of ex-While the mob was at its highest pitch of excitement, engaged in this work of destruction, the most paintul sights were witnessed. Poor women were fleeing with their children, and little mementoes of home that were brought from the fatherland; men were cowering before the mad multitude, and hiding themselves wherever opportunity offered, while most painful of all sights the stars and stripes waved at the head of sacrilegious mobites. Visiting yesterday, the scene of these outrages, we were sickened at the ruin that had been wrought, the houses devastated. that had been wrought, the houses devastated, furniture broken and burned, and the poor inhabitants gathered about the remnants of their property, terrified at every sound lest it might be the signal of another attack. Whatever may have been the provocation of any one man in any one house, there can be no excuse, no palliation for the indiscriminate burning and plundering of houses in nowise connected with the property of

the said to-be aggressing parties.

About 12 o'clock at night a frame grocery on

On Main street, just above the Woodland Garden, a coopering establishment, belonging to Thomas Garrety, was set on fire between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning, and burned to the ground. Mr. Garrety was sick in bed at the time, and had been confined for several days. His loss, though small—some \$500—leaves him and his family destitute.

On Main street, a little further above, on the

opposite side of the street, the coopering shop of Edward Prim was burned to the ground. Loss

about \$600.
During the trouble on Monday afternoon, a German named John Vogt, residing on Clay street near Madison, was shot and killed. His wife was cut across the breast and her young child injured. A German named Keiser, living on Marshall

street, was killed.

Walter Murphy, an Irishman, was chased by a large party and shot on Monday evening, near Owsey's, Kinnard & Co.'s pork house. He died yesterday morning, having previously stated that Jas. Genot was his murderer.

George Edgerton, while conversing with some ladies on Green street, received a shot just below the chin.

John Feller, a German, was stabbed seven times in the fight on the corner of Shelby and Marshall, and Hein, a German ropemaker, while walking along the street, was attacked by a crowd

and terribly beaten.

The above, we believe, comprises an account of the occurrence in the east end of the city, as full as could be gathered. A great many, whose names we could not ascertain were more or less

Thired. In the Fifth ward, between 1 and 2 o'clock Monday, a dastardly attack was made on Henry M. Smith, a worthy gentleman who has resided in that ward, and whose residence is next to the engine house where the polls were held. For no offence whatever, he was grossly insulted by those who wished to create a difficulty, and without resenting it, he was pursued in his own ward; and had it not been for the efficient exertions of Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Bacon, he would doubtless have been murdered, despite the fact that his fainting wife threw herself with her children be-

tween him and his assailants. Late in the afternoon, in the Sixth ward, an Irishman was peaceably walking along the pave-ment in front of the court-house, when he was assaulted by a gang of men standing by. He attempted to escape, but was pursued by some thirty men who had concealed on their persons short sticks, with one end loaded with lead. He was knocked down and brutally beaten, and one man actually thrust a large pitchfork into his person. He was then taken up and dragged to jail, the man marching along with the pitchfork on his shoulder, blood running from its prongs. While the victim was placed in jail, the attempted murderers were negretized to

derers were permitted to go along undisturbed in search of other subjects.

In the lower part of the city, as stated yesterday, the difficulties originated near the corner of Chapel and Main streets. About five o'clock a man named Rhoads pursued an Irishman into a books on Meinterent and the corner of the city of the corner of the city of the city of the corner of the city of house on Main street, was fired at and killed. John Hudson, residing on Green street near the corner of Preston, was shot in the Eighth ward, bout the same time. William Graham, a foundryman, while assisting Rhoads, was shot in the ick of the head, by Barrett, an Irishman. Barrett was immediately seized, shot, and hung, but, not dying; he was taken to jail, where he expired

About eight o'clock, the block of brick build ings on the corner of Main and Eleventh streets were surrounded by a very large, excited, and well armed mob. The cannon was stationed in the streets, and the corner building occupied as a the streets, and the corner building occupied, and the grocery store by Mr. Long, an Irishman, was fired. His three sons were in the house at the time, one of whom escaped with the assistance of C. W. Field, while the other two perished in the flames. The fire immediately extended, burning the adjoining three story brick house occupied by D. Riordan, an Irishman, as a feed store. A frame building occupied as a boarding house by Charles Kyan was next consumed. Two vacant houses then caught and were burned. Next came a brick, occupied by McKinney, a cigar maker and saddler. Adjoining was a brick, in which Patrick Flynn lived; also tenanted in part by Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. McFinty, and Mrs. Dowd. The house next was occupied by Dennis O'Brien, Mrs. Hanery, and Mrs. McGrath. Far-ther up the street two brick stores, one used by John McDonald, grocer, was nearly demolished. On Eleventh street, the fire destroyed two houses occupied by Dinnis Higgins, James Welsh, and Mrs. Monohan. All the above twelve houses were the property of Patrick Quinn-brother of an Irish Catholic priest. Mr. Quinn had a room in one of his houses, was shot and beaten and then burned last night. On the opposite side of Main, two houses occupied by John Fitzgerald and Mrs. Trainer were burned.

The acts of incendiarism that we have just recorded, while outrages in themselves, do not compare in atrocity with the dreadful murders that were committed at the same time. Seeking to escape death from the flames, the wretched inhabitants reached the street only to meet death in another form. As soon as one appeared at the door, he was fired at and generally killed. A number were taken off badly wounded, and others, shot te pieces, returned to the burning houses, preferring rather to be burned than to meet the infuriated mob. One man escaped in woman's clothes, was detected and shot. Another, who ciothes, was detected and shot. Another, who came out covered with a blanket, and leaning upon the arm of his wife, was torn away and deliberately shot. To escape from within to the street without being killed was almost a matter of impossibility. How many of these miserable people, thus caged in their own houses, were burned alive, there can be no computation. The blackened and observed as a second of the control of the control of the care of the control of the care of blackened and charred remains of some have been discovered, while we hear of wives and children whose husbands and fathers are not to be found.

The Effect.—Yesterday most of the business houses in the first ward were closed, the populace being in constant fear of another outbreak. Over one hundred German families left the city, many with their furniture and goods. Others had the remnants of their damaged household possessions taken to auction stores for sale. The effect of the terrible riots of Monday on the prosperity of Louisville will be perceptible for many, many

Police Count.—The police court yesterday morning was thronged to its utmost capacity by